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# The Times-Dispatch

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prints it first"

WHOLE NUMBER 18,212.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## 300,000 MINERS IN COAL FIELDS LAY DOWN TOOLS

Union Men Quit Work  
Pending Wage Set-  
tlement.

MANY STATES  
ARE AFFECTED

Laborers Insist That It Is Not a  
Strike, but Merely Suspension  
Until Their Demands Are  
Granted—Vast Supply of  
Coal Stored to Pre-  
vent Famine.

Three hundred thousand organized miners of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas quit work last night. The miners, members of the United Mine Workers' Association, declared the walkout was not a strike, but merely a suspension of work pending an arrangement between themselves and the operators of a wage scale for another year, the old scale having expired with the month of March. The men demand an increase of pay in some instances of 5 cents a ton, and in other instances more, and certain changes in working conditions.

Confidence is expressed that there will be no famine, large amounts of coal having been secured in anticipation of the walkout. While the miners predicted the suspension would be cut short by a prompt signing of wage scales, some of the operators maintained that the mines ought to be kept closed for a month or sixty days or longer. The conditions in the various States were as follows:

Illinois—700 mines closed and 75,000 miners quit work at 5 o'clock; a joint conference on wages has been called for next Monday in Chicago; operators say the men demand an increase of 10 cents a ton, which would mean an annual increase in expenses in Illinois of \$1,000,000; possibility of a four months' shut down; two months' supply of coal on hand; no immediate coal famine to Chicago industries.

Indiana—15,000 miners ordered to quit at midnight; conference arranged for next Wednesday at Terre Haute; miners say shutdown will be short-lived.

Pennsylvania—Approximately 40,000 men ordered to quit at midnight; temporary scale allowing a 5-cent run of mine a ton increase hoped to be reached by Saturday; settlement of the powder question to be held in abeyance.

Iowa—Every mine in Iowa ordered closed pending settlement of the wage scale.

Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas—Comprising the Southwest interstate fields, 35,000 miners quit; early settlement hoped for, but miners assert they have fund of \$400,000 to draw on.

Ohio—All miners ordered to quit; state leaders declare it is not a strike, but merely a suspension. At Lorain, O., one steel plant shut down and threw out 4,000 workmen; the managers announcing a shortage of coal.

The first victory for the men came in an announcement from Brazil, Ind., the centre of the Indiana block coal district, where it was announced that the men's demands for a 5-cent increase would be granted.

President Thomas L. Lewis of the miners' union, declared a total of 300,000 miners had quit work.

Win First Victory.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—News of the bituminous coal miners' first victory in their struggle for an increase of wages was received late today by the national officers of the United Mine Workers from Brazil, Ind., the centre of the Indiana block coal district.

At the close of a secret conference between the miners and operators of the district late today, it was announced that the operators would grant a wage increase of 5 cents a ton to the miners, and that there would be no strike.

Three hundred thousand miners in the bituminous coal fields of the United States suspended work and demanded higher wages to-night, according to the official statement given out at the headquarters in this city of the United Mine Workers of America. Coincidentally, the national officers of the organization, who had been in secret session for two days, departed for their respective States to advise the miners in the district conferences with the mine workers.

President Thomas L. Lewis made the following estimate of the number of miners affected by the suspension of work:

"Western and Central Pennsylvania, 100,000; Ohio, 47,000; Indiana, 18,200; West Virginia, 100,000; Illinois, 72,000; Iowa, 15,000; Michigan, 30,000; Kansas, 5,000; total, 500,000; Western Kentucky, 5,000; total, 300,000."

Reviewing the situation, President Lewis said: "When the national executive board adjourned to-night we all felt that the situation was very satisfactory for the miners. In many dis-

## REFORMING THE LORDS

Winston Churchill Declares Time for

London, March 31.—The official operation amendment to Premier Asquith's resolution on the veto power of the House of Lords was moved in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Robert Bannatyne Elphinstone. It declares in favor of a strong and efficient second chamber and expresses willingness to consider proposals for the reform of the upper house, but declines to proceed with the government proposals, which would destroy the usefulness of any second chamber.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the home secretary, made an important contribution to the debate. He declared that the veto resolutions were disposed of by the House of Commons, and that he would advance with the budget regardless of the consequences. Unless the House of Commons voted the budget, it was idle, he said, to look to the King or to the country to carry the veto bill, but he predicted that at the proper time and under the proper circumstances they would succeed in carrying both the veto and budget measures to the steps of the throne.

Mr. Churchill closed with a significant statement. "The time for action," he said, "has arrived. Since the lords have used their veto to affect the prerogative of the crown and have invaded the rights of the commons, it has become necessary that the crown and the commons, acting together, should restore the balance of the constitution and restrict forever the veto power of the House of Lords."

Premier Asquith's motion, which is published to-night, provides that the committee stage of all three veto resolutions shall be concluded on the night of April 11.

## NEW BILL PROPOSED

If Passed, It Will Effectually Stop

It is probable that there will be a new antitrust bill, likewise to be known as the Scott bill, to cover amendments to the original measure introduced by Chairman Scott, of the House Committee on Agriculture, prohibiting transactions in futures in commercial markets.

It is practically settled, so far as the Subcommittee on Agriculture is concerned, that the grain exchange will not be affected by the proposed legislation. The subcommittee taking the position that there is no sentiment in the West for such elimination of the grain futures and in the case of the cotton exchange, and that the grain exchange representatives who testified before the committee made a much better showing than the cotton officials.

There was no final action at this afternoon's session of the subcommittee, but it is probable that the bill will be ready for submission designed to stop effectively future dealing on the cotton exchanges.

## PINCHOT IS FOUND

Former Chief Forester Arrives in

Copenhagen, March 31.—Gifford Pinchot, the former Chief Forester of the United States, arrived here to-night. He is a guest at the British legation, where he is visiting his sister, Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Sir Allan Johnstone, the British minister to Denmark.

Mr. Pinchot, when seen soon after his arrival, refused to discuss politics, but he informed the correspondent that he intended to study Danish agriculture, especially the co-operation system, and the Danish forest administration. He admitted that he expected to meet Colonel Roosevelt either in Copenhagen or London, but he was very reticent when asked as to whether he had been summoned to a conference with the ex-President or was seeking a meeting with Colonel Roosevelt on his own initiative.

He discussed with him the forestry question.

## AUSTRIA STORM-SWEPT

Fiercest Tornado in Years Does Heavy

Trieste, Austria, March 31.—The fiercest tornado in years, accompanied by a heavy snow storm, did immense damage and loss of life in southern Austria. A passenger train was blown off the rails near Muggia and rolled down an embankment, killing four persons and injuring eighteen.

Steamship navigation has been suspended and great damage done in the new harbor works at Trieste. The Lloyd Line dragged their anchors and narrowly escaped disaster.

Suffers in Snow Storm.

Vienna, March 31.—This city is suffering greatly from a heavy snow storm, which has extended over a considerable part of the country. Many accidents are reported and several deaths, and the tramway, telegraph and telephone services are practically at a standstill.

## ONE OF DAVIS'S CAPTORS

Union Soldier Released From Jail on

Proving Story.

Seattle, Wash., March 31.—Because his discharge from the army shows that he was one of the two men who captured Jefferson Davis, in Savannah, Ga., in 1865, a Union soldier, W. W. Wolen, aged seventy years, was released from the City Jail to-day on suspended sentence. He was convicted of "boot legging." His discharge shows that he served in Company E, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, during the war.

## SIX MINERS KILLED

Blast Goes Off Prematurely as Men

Are Leaving Work.

Wilburton, Okla., March 31.—Six miners were killed here today by an explosion in the Great Western Coal and Coke Company's mine, No. 2. It is not known what caused the blast, but it is supposed to have been the result of a shot going off prematurely just as the men who were on the night shift were leaving their work.

The bodies were recovered this afternoon.

The State Mine Inspector and his aids immediately began an investigation.

Stark Taylor Dead

Had Served in Court of Claims Since

Washington, D. C., March 31.—Stark E. Taylor, who had served continuously in the Court of Claims ever since its organization in 1855, first served as messenger upon the recommendation of Jefferson Davis, then a United States Senator, and since 1893 as chief clerk of the court. He was a native of King George county, Va., served ten years in the United States Army, part of that time in the Mexican War.

He was 77 years of age.

## LEGISLATION EASY IF PRICE WAS PAID

But Wheels at Albany  
Had to Be Well  
Oiled.

MORE LIGHT IS  
THROWN ON GRAFT

"Andy" Hamilton, Former Keeper  
of "Yellow Dog" Fund, En-  
ters Case as Fellow-"Accele-  
rator" With Buckley, Prince  
of Lobbyists—Active  
Even in Congress.

New York, March 31.—How William H. Buckley, accelerator of insurance legislation, and the late "Andy" Hamilton, Keeper of the Life Insurance "Yellow Dog" fund of former years, worked shoulder to shoulder oiling the legislative wheels at Albany for good and substantial consideration, was brought out to-day at the fire insurance inquiry conducted by William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance. Hamilton, the evidence showed, received no less than \$3,500 from certain companies in 1901.

Hamilton's name was put on the record by the testimony of Henry C. Wilcox, vice-president of the American Surety Company. In 1901 Wilcox testified, the fire insurance companies asked to be introduced in the Legislature, but he failed. Then he turned to Buckley and told him his troubles. Buckley, he said, told him that Hamilton was the one to help him. Buckley telephoned to Hamilton, who was in New York, and when he got home had Wilcox lay the case before him.

Both Buckley and Hamilton were in Albany, and the amendment went through as desired. When it was all over Hamilton sent a bill for \$10,000 to the American Surety Company.

"Did he tell you he had to pay out any of the money?" the witness was asked.

Bill Was Paid.

"He conveyed to me the suggestion that he had assumed obligations which he could not meet unless the full amount was paid." Wilcox thought the bill was too large, but as a compromise he said three checks to Hamilton, aggregating \$6,465.

The bulk of that amount was paid by the American Surety Company, which made out its check to Hamilton for \$5,675, while the United States Guaranty Company paid \$115 and the Law and Equity Company \$675. Other surety companies, although benefited, were not to contribute. It was shown later, however, that the National Surety Company paid \$2,500 direct to Hamilton.

"How did you happen to know that Buckley and Hamilton were friends?" the witness was asked.

He wanted to find one of them, the other usually was close by," was the reply.

Eljah R. Kennedy, former legislative agent for the fire companies, who has been on the stand several times, testified to the disbursement of \$12,311 in 1901 to bring about the passage of the tax exemption bill. He accounted for all but about \$500 of the amount.

Kennedy had previously testified that he gave \$5,000 to Colonel George W. Wainwright, one-time chairman of the Republican State Committee. In explanation of this gift, he said to-day:

"I have long deplored the growth of the power exerted by men who hold high positions in parties and who exercise more potent influence than the Legislature itself. But I encountered this condition of affairs when I went to Albany in 1901. That was why I felt it necessary to seek the support of the extra-constitutional government. I went to Colonel Dunn and gave him \$500."

Active in Congress.

Mr. Kennedy gave the first direct testimony showing the activities of the fire insurance men in Congress. He said that Emmet Rhodes, an insurance man of Auburn, N. Y., was sent to Washington in 1900 to labor with the Ways and Means Committee to induce it to remove the stamp tax, put on at the time of the Spanish-American war, from insurance policies.

Rhodes and Kennedy were in Washington together, and the underwriters' board paid their expenses. Kennedy said he met Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, at Mr. Payne's room and talked the matter over with him. In June of that year Rhodes got \$10,000 from the National Board of Fire Underwriters for his services at Washington in connection with the repeal of the tax as was developed in the inquiry last week.

Daniel's Condition

Slightly Improved

Daytona, Fla., March 31.—The condition of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, is better to-night than yesterday, but shows very little improvement over his condition four days ago, according to an announcement made by Dr. Chowning, attending physician.

HOPEFUL MESSAGE.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., March 31.—Although the afternoon press bulletin seemed to indicate just from Mrs. Harper, a telegram to-day from Mrs. Harper, says her father, Senator Daniel, is better to-day than he has been for three days. Her message was hopeful and did not indicate that there had been a setback in the statesman's condition.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE IN BREW FOR SLEMP

Revolt Rampant Against  
Republican Machine  
Methods.

NINTH DISTRICT  
RIPE FOR CHANGE

Democratic Workers Spreading  
the Contagion of Confidence,  
and Hundreds Are Lining Up  
Under Standard of Henry  
C. Stuart—No Note of  
Discord in Party.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD,

Special Correspondent of The Times-Dispatch.

Big Stone Gap, Va., March 31.—Opening and reading to me letter after letter from party workers, ample justification for the faith in Democratic success that is in him was found to-day in the evidence showed. Revolt against the Republican machine is becoming decidedly pronounced. Hundreds of men who have not cared to take the trouble to go to the polls for years or to qualify themselves for suffrage are being urged to pay their poll taxes. This is the sort of work which will show the best results.

These workers are doing just the kind of labor which counts—the personal touch. They are spreading the contagion of Democratic confidence. Hundreds of men who have not cared to take the trouble to go to the polls for years or to qualify themselves for suffrage are being urged to pay their poll taxes. This is the sort of work which will show the best results.

Trouble for Slemp.

Serious trouble is brewing in this, Mr. Slemp's home, county for the Republicans. Murmurs of discontent have been heard for some time, and these have assumed the proportions of a mighty rumble. Revolt against the methods of the Republican machine is becoming decidedly pronounced. This is more noticeable at Wise Court-house, perhaps, than elsewhere.

John B. Gilliam, a citizen of many connections and of a long Republican record, has called a meeting of what he calls the "Wise White Square Deal" Republicans of Wise, to be held at the courthouse next Monday. With him and his relatives, it is understood, are associated many men who have been hitherto active party workers, but are now determined on a change.

At Wise to-day I heard the names of men whose loyalty to Republicanism has been unquestioned, but are now outspoken in their advocacy of the election of Henry C. Stuart. Wise is essentially a mining county. Agriculture to an extent is an impossibility, and the wealth of the county is in the hands of the Republicans. The mining interests of the county favor protection and earnestly desire the re-election of Mr. Slemp. I have to-day visited four of the more prominent towns of the county—Wise, Norton, Appalachia and Big Stone Gap—and I know that to a great extent this assumption is not well founded.

Not Dependent on Tariff.

While some of the men who are largely interested in mining propositions have been lifelong Republicans, many of them having come from Pennsylvania and other States, there are also many among this class who do not believe that the prosperity of the coal and iron ore business depends on a tariff.

That this is true was clearly indicated last year. While the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill was under discussion in Congress, Representative Slemp and others made an effort to get letters and petitions asking for a high tariff on coal and iron ore, for the large percentage of operators refused to make any sort of recommendation along that line. Some of them advocate free coal or a reciprocal policy with Canada.

Mine owners who favored reciprocity have apparently good reasons. They say that they do not believe for a moment that Newfoundland coal could be marketed in competition with the American product. Therefore, there would be no effect upon the market in this country. Western Canada has no coal to speak of and that fast growing section must be supplied. With reciprocal free trade with Canada much Pennsylvania and Ohio coal would find its way into Canadian cities.

While Southern coal would perhaps be barred by freight from participation in the fact that much Pennsylvania and Ohio coal would be marketed in Middle Western cities. The assumption that mine owners necessarily favor protection is a mistake. They are Republicans or Democrats because they happen to belong to the party anyway.

A Republican Plan.

Adding to the galaxy of the campaign, I found to-day a circular being issued by a Wise county Republican, John Ambrose Burnside Quillin. Mr. Quillin gets right down to brass tacks in dealing with the situation, and implores the Republicans to forgive Mr. Slemp even if they didn't get the offices they wanted. He says that Mr. Slemp "has used his best judgment in helping his friends secure offices."

"You must remember," pathetically continues Quillin, "that Burnside Quillin, two all cannot hold office." To this great political truth he adds another, which is, "Neither are we all qualified to fill office."

How Mr. Quillin expects to convince his disappointed reader that he could not have filled the office he wanted, anyway is left to the imagination. A photograph of the water being conveyed would doubtless be a ready conviction. But it appears that the horizon is bright with hope. Hear Mr. Quillin: "If you should not get as much pie at the pie counter as you think you should have, my dear Republicans, work the harder. Your time will come."

With a supposedly leading Republican urging support for his candidate on the sole argument that Federal patronage is in sight, and openly denominated by an appeal to arms.

France Against United States.

In case of a hostile coalition of the United States with the Triple Alliance, the admiral believes, France would be forced to supplement the forces of England, Japan and Russia.

He doubts, however, the German Emperor, although devoted by a desire to smash the league, and adopting a diplomacy as unscrupulous as that of the "Iron Chancellor" would enter on the perilous venture of such a war, which would offer little chance of victory on sea or land.

Without the intervention in Europe of the navies of the Triple Alliance in a way to help the American fleet at the moment, it was seriously engaged in the Atlantic and the Pacific, the admiral declares in that struggle, "would be the victor."

England. Under these conditions, which spell defeat, the United States would undoubtedly resist the temptation to settle her differences with Japan by an appeal to arms.

## Famous Post-Office Robber



FRANK CHESTER, ALIAS RICHARD HARRIS.

## FORECAST OF WAR STIRS DIPLOMATS

Political Sensation Caused by  
Memoirs of Vice-Admiral  
Fournier.

SEES WORLD-CONFLICT  
EIGHT JURORS ACCEPTED

Emperor of Germany Central  
Figure, With Defeat for  
United States.

Paris, March 31.—The memoirs of Vice-Admiral Fournier, commander of the Mediterranean squadron of the French navy, in which he discusses particularly the possibility of a war between the United States and Japan and the resultant danger of dragging all Europe into a terrific conflict, were issued in book form to-night. The memoirs have caused something of a sensation in political and diplomatic circles.

Admiral Fournier declares the star role on the stage of international politics to be the German Emperor, not only in Europe, says the writer, where the Emperor is trying desperately to break the league of powers against him, but also indirectly as an influential factor in the relations between the United States and Japan.

Admiral Fournier says that it is useless to deny that there is a possibility of war between the United States and Japan as a result of popular irritation in America should Japan's demands or Japan's policies of absorption prove intolerable to America's excessive self-esteem or interests in the Far East.

These interests, the admiral adds, are antagonistic to those of Japan, which, pushed on by fate to expand in the Asiatic continent by conquest or diplomatic victory, seeks to become predominant in the very regions which the United States protects in support of the integrity of China and the policy of the open door.

The admiral declares that Japan's great fear is that the friendly relations between the United States and China will culminate in an out-and-out alliance, and thus, in event of war, the United States would have a base of operations and general resources vastly superior to those of Japan. Japan's increased armaments, therefore, are explainable, not as a menace to Russia, but in preparation to combat before it is too late the peril contained in America's policies.

Admiral Fournier thinks that the naval strength of the United States will one day not only exceed that of Japan, but probably will equal that of Great Britain, in spite of the effort of England to preserve her supremacy of the seas, and Japan's inferiority would oblige her ally, England, to come to her aid in the event of a conflict with the United States.

France Against United States.

In case of a hostile coalition of the United States with the Triple Alliance, the admiral believes, France would be forced to supplement the forces of England, Japan and Russia.

He doubts, however, the German Emperor, although devoted by a desire to smash the league, and adopting a diplomacy as unscrupulous as that of the "Iron Chancellor" would enter on the perilous venture of such a war, which would offer little chance of victory on sea or land.

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## FAY AND HARRIS WILL BE BROUGHT HERE FOR TRIAL

New Warrant Charges  
Thieves With Robbing  
Richmond Post-Office.

CHIEF HARRISON  
LEAVES NEW YORK

Shortage Is Still \$17,000, but  
Inspectors Have Name of An-  
other Criminal, and Believe  
His Capture Is a Matter  
of Very Few  
Days.

Warrants have been issued in New York for the apprehension of the two men named in the Richmond post-office robbery, Frederick Cunningham and Frank Chester, both of whom have many aliases, with the robbery of the post-office here, and the general belief is that the two criminals will be brought back for trial, and that they will arrive in time to appear in the United States District Court next week.

Chief Inspector Harrison, who has been in charge of the case in New York since Wednesday afternoon, yesterday abandoned the scene of active operations, and it is understood that he will arrange to make certain that the criminals will answer for the crime committed at Richmond. No communication was received here from Inspector Harrison last night, and it is understood he has instructed his New York agencies to work in the dark, as far as the general public is concerned.

No Woman in the Case.

At 2 o'clock this morning The Times-Dispatch was officially informed that no other arrests had been made and that there is still a big discrepancy between the amounts recovered and that stolen by the thieves. Inspector Harrison, before noon yesterday, said in a long distance message that he had no idea that any Richmond man is connected criminally with the robbery, and he gives little credence to a report that there is a woman in the case.

Inspector Saffell, who has been here since Monday checking the records in the cashier's office and assisting in the tracing down of local clues presented, left the city yesterday, and his last word was that he thought the case, as far as leading interested persons in Richmond is concerned, had been closed. He will return to Richmond to-day, however, and will remain until the disposition of the prisoners is finally settled. He has no doubt but that the trials will take place here, and he believes the cases will be among the first to be called by Judge Waddill at the April term of the court.

Mr. Albert and myself, as well as Chief Harrison, said that the case impressed us in the manner in which it was handled. Mr. Saffell, who has been here since Monday checking the records in the cashier's office and assisting in the tracing down of local clues presented, left the city yesterday, and his last word was that he thought the case, as far as leading interested persons in Richmond is concerned, had been closed. He will return to Richmond to-day, however, and will remain until the disposition of the prisoners is finally settled. He has no doubt but that the trials will take place here, and he believes the cases will be among the first to be called by Judge Waddill at the April term of the court.

Great Work by Scherer.

Both Albert and Saffell urged that L. L. Scherer, transfer agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, be given full credit for his connection with the operations, and they, as well as Chief Harrison, feel that without Mr. Scherer the work of tracing down the prisoners would have been almost impossible. The help of Mr. Scherer has been called to the attention of Postmaster-General Hitchcock, and the local detective is unwilling to discuss anything he has done other than to say he owed the inspectors a return of gratitude for past favors, which he is glad to have found an opportunity to repay.

There is still nearly \$17,000 of the loot missing, and Chief Harrison in leaving New York does not by any means abandon the hope of finding it. Four of his most expert men are still working in the metropolis, and they are associated with a detective in Greater New York. The detectives have the name of the thief who escaped at the time of the arrest of Cunningham and Chester; but the only information to be obtained as to his identity is that he is a worthy man who probably is located sooner or later.

Identified by Photograph.

In every guide so far consulted, Eddie Fay and Richard Harris, aliases of Cunningham and Chester, are found to have been associated with several other criminals, and their photographs are the common property of detective bureaus. The photograph of Harris reproduced in The Times-Dispatch this morning has been thoroughly identified as that of the "red-haired" man who rented the storage room at the Alhambra, and many persons claim to have seen Fay on the street last week.

Chief Inspector Harrison may be in Richmond to-day, and it is expected that he will be here to keep in touch with his men in New York, who will endeavor to prevent any unnecessary delay in having Cunningham and Chester brought to Richmond.

Excitement Over Tate.

Nearly everybody got dippy about the O. B. Tate end of the big story yesterday except Detective Scherer. Postmaster Allan, the post-office inspector, and the Richmond police, for some reason not yet explained Tate drank creosote in Baltimore. Immediately the rumor gained headway that he was implicated in the robbery and was afraid of the consequences.

Word came from Baltimore that he was not seriously injured, but that he had been placed under arrest. That opened the floodgates of excitement on the outside. But at ten minutes

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